of Insurance for Public Liability, to incorporate several changes, most of which were suggested to clarify the meaning of Form MCS–90. The Trucking Industry Defense Association (TIDA) filed a brief in support of the petition. A copy of the petition, amendments to the petition and the TIDA brief are in the docket identified in the heading of this document. The petitioners contended changes were necessary in light of Federal and State court decisions [1] that they claimed misconstrued Form MCS–90 to require insurance companies to pay damages for negligent operation of a vehicle owned by the insured motor carrier but not covered by its insurance policy, even when no judgment had been obtained against the insured motor carrier. The Petitioners' primary concern was to have the agency clarify that the word ''insured'' in the Form MCS–90 means ''named insured.''

FMCSA has denied the petition for rulemaking. However, the agency stated petitioners' concerns could be adequately addressed without rulemaking through formal agency guidance to be published in the **Federal Register.** A copy of the letter denying the petition is in the docket identified in the heading of this document.

FMCSA Authorities Over Motor Carrier Financial Responsibility Requirements

Section 30 of the Motor Carrier Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96–296, July 1, 1980, 94 Stat. 793, at 820), codified at 49 U.S.C. 31139, established minimum levels of financial responsibility for for-hire motor carriers of property involved in interstate or foreign transportation and for the transportation of hazardous materials in intrastate and interstate commerce.

Section 18 of the Bus Regulatory Reform Act of 1982 (Pub. L. 97–261, September 20, 1982, 96 Stat. 1102), codified at 49 U.S.C. 31138, established minimum levels of financial responsibility covering public liability and property damage for the transportation of passengers by for-hire motor carriers in interstate or foreign commerce.

The financial responsibility provisions of the Motor Carrier Act of 1980 and the Bus Regulatory Reform Act of 1982 were intended to create incentives for the motor carrier industry to focus on the safety aspects of highway transportation and to assure the general public that a motor carrier maintains an adequate level of financial responsibility sufficient to satisfy claims covering public liability, property damage liability and, in the case of transporters of hazardous materials, environmental restoration liability.

The Administrator of FMCSA has been delegated authority, under 49 CFR 1.73(f), to carry out the functions vested in the Secretary of Transportation relating to financial responsibility requirements for motor carriers, brokers and freight forwarders. Such functions include issuing regulations implementing 49 U.S.C. 31138 and 31139 and providing guidance regarding statutory or regulatory requirements.

This document provides regulatory guidance to the petitioners and the public with respect to the proper interpretation of Form MCS–90. FMCSA is including Forms MCS–90B, MCS–82, and MCS–82B in this regulatory guidance as well, because the same issue may arise with respect to these forms. Forms MCS–90, MCS–90B, MCS–82, and MCS–82B are not intended, and do not purport, to require insurance companies or sureties to satisfy a judgment against any party other than the motor carrier named in the endorsement or its fiduciary.

Members of the motor carrier industry and other interested parties may also access the guidance in this document through the FMCSA's Internet site at *http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov.*

Specific questions addressing any of the interpretive material published in this document should be directed to the contact person listed earlier under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT,** or the FMCSA Division Office in each State.

Regulatory Guidance

PART 387—MINIMUM LEVELS OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR MOTOR CARRIERS

Sections Interpreted

Section 387.15 Forms

Question: Does the term ''insured,'' as used on Form MCS–90, Endorsement for Motor Carrier Policies of Insurance for Public Liability, or ''Principal'', as used on Form MCS–82, Motor Carrier Liability Surety Bond, mean the motor carrier named in the endorsement or surety bond?

Guidance: Yes. Under 49 CFR 387.5, ''insured and principal'' is defined as ''the motor carrier named in the policy of insurance, surety bond, endorsement, or notice of cancellation, and also the fiduciary of such motor carrier.'' Form MCS–90 and Form MCS–82 are not intended, and do not purport, to require a motor carrier's insurer or surety to satisfy a judgment against any party other than the carrier named in the endorsement or surety bond or its fiduciary.

Section 387.39 Forms

Question: Does the term ''insured,'' as used on Form MCS–90B, Endorsement for Motor Carrier Policies of Insurance for Public Liability, or ''Principal'', as used on Form MCS–82B, Motor Carrier Public Liability Surety Bond, mean the motor carrier named in the endorsement or surety bond?

Guidance: Yes. Under 49 CFR 387.29, ''insured and principal'' is defined as ''the motor carrier named in the policy of insurance, surety bond, endorsement, or notice of cancellation, and also the fiduciary of such motor carrier.'' Form MCS–90B and Form MCS–82B are not intended, and do not purport, to require a motor carrier's insurer or surety to satisfy a judgment against any party other than the carrier named in the endorsement or surety bond or its fiduciary.

Issued on: September 28, 2005.

Annette M. Sandberg,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 05–19946 Filed 10–4–05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

[1] *John Deere Insurance Co.* v. *Nueva,* 229 F.3d 853 (9th Cir. 2000); *Lynch* v. *Yob,* 95 Ohio St. 3d 441, 768 NE. 2d 1158 (2002); *Pierre* v. *Providence Wash. Ins. Co.,* 286 A.D.2d 139, 730 N.Y.S.2d 550 (2001); and *Madere* v. *National Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh,* 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15994 (E.D. La. 2000).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 040830250–5062–03; I.D. 093005A]

Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Inseason adjustments to management measures; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces changes to management measures in the commercial and recreational Pacific Coast groundfish fisheries. These actions, which are authorized by the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP), will allow fisheries to access more abundant groundfish stocks while protecting overfished and depleted stocks.

DATES: Effective 0001 hours (local time) October 1, 2005. Comments on this rule will be accepted through November 4, 2005.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by 093005A by any of the following methods:

- E-mail: *GroundfishInseason4.nwr@noaa.gov*. Include I.D. number 093005A in the subject line of the message.
- Federal eRulemaking Portal: *http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- Fax: 206–526–4646, Attn: Jamie Goen.
- Mail: D. Robert Lohn, Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, Attn: Jamie Goen, 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA 98115–0070.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jamie Goen (Northwest Region, NMFS), phone: 206–526–6140; fax: 206–526–6736; and e-mail: *jamie.goen@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Access

This **Federal Register** document is available on the Government Printing Office's Web site at: *http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html*.

Background information and documents are available at the NMFS Northwest Region Web site at: *http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/1sustfsh/gdfsh01.htm* and at the Pacific Fishery Management Council's Web site at: *http://www.pcouncil.org*.

Background

The Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP and its implementing regulations at title 50 in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 660, subpart G, regulate fishing for over 80 species of groundfish off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. Groundfish specifications and management measures are developed by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Pacific Council), and are implemented by NMFS. The specifications and management measures for 2005–2006 were codified in the CFR (50 CFR part 660, subpart G). They were published in the **Federal Register** as a proposed rule on September 21, 2004 (69 FR 56550), and as a final rule on December 23, 2004 (69 FR 77012). The final rule was subsequently amended on March 18, 2005 (70 FR 13118); March 30, 2005 (70 FR 16145); April 19, 2005 (70 FR 20304); May 3, 2005 (70 FR 22808); May 4, 2005 (70 FR 23040); May 5, 2005 (70 FR 23804); May 16, 2005 (70 FR 25789); May 19, 2005 (70 FR 28852); July 5, 2005 (70 FR 38596); and August 31, 2005 (70 FR 51682).

The following changes to current groundfish management measures were recommended by the Pacific Council, in consultation with Pacific Coast Treaty Indian Tribes and the States of Washington, Oregon, and California, at its September 19–23, 2005, meeting in Portland, OR. The changes recommended by the Pacific Council include: (1) Changes to the trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) for limited entry trawl fisheries, (2) changes to the limited entry trawl trip limits for ''other flatfish,'' petrale sole, English sole, arrowtooth flounder, minor slope rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, splitnose rockfish, and to the limits for Dover sole, longspine thornyhead, shortspine thornyhead and sablefish (DTS), (3) an increase to the bycatch limit for widow rockfish in the whiting fishery, (4) changes to the limited entry fixed gear and open access daily trip limits for sablefish, (5) changes to Washington's recreational groundfish fishery RCA, and (6) changes to Oregon's recreational groundfish fishery bag limits. Pacific Coast groundfish landings will be monitored throughout the year, and further adjustments to other trip limits or management measures will be made as necessary to allow achievement of, or to avoid exceeding, optimum yields (OYs).

Limited Entry Trawl RCA Changes

A review of Pacific Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN) Quota Species Monitoring (QSM) data shows that the catch of petrale sole is quickly approaching its optimum yield (OY), which is set equal to the acceptable biological catch (ABC) in 2005. As of September 16, 2005, QSM data indicate that the total non-tribal petrale sole catch is 2,552 mt out of a combined tribal/non-tribal ABC/OY of 2,762 mt. Because petrale sole is already approaching its ABC/OY in September, a winter petrale sole fishery in November and December (Period 6) cannot be accommodated. Additionally, the catch of canary rockfish in the limited entry bottom trawl fishery has exceeded the 8.0 mt of canary rockfish projected for the year for this fishery in the bycatch scorecard by 1.5 mt.

NMFS has been monitoring the limited entry trawl fishery throughout the year, and sent out a public notice on July 27, 2005 (NMFS–SEA–05–05) to notify the public that petrale sole and canary rockfish take in the limited entry bottom trawl fleet was higher than had been expected. NMFS also alerted the public that the agency might have to take action to slow the catch of these species to keep total catch within their ABC and/or harvest guidelines and requested that the harvesting and processing communities take voluntary action to slow their catch rates. While the harvesting and processing communities have slowed catch somewhat, voluntary action alone is not enough, in this case, to keep total catch of petrale sole and canary rockfish within harvest limits for 2005.

In order to further reduce the take of canary rockfish and petrale sole in the trawl fishery, the Pacific Council recommended modifying the trawl RCA and reducing trip limits for DTS and flatfish species (see following section on Limited Entry Trawl Trip Limit Adjustments). For the trawl RCA, the Pacific Council recommended increasing the size of the area closed to fishing with trawl gear by modifying the seaward boundary of the trawl RCA to be at a boundary line approximating the 250-fm (457-m) depth contour coastwide. In order to further reduce the take of petrale sole in the trawl fishery, the Pacific Council recommended modifying the shoreward boundary of the trawl RCAs to be at the shoreline north of 36° N. lat. and be at a boundary line approximating the 50-fm (91-m) depth contour south of 36° N. lat. This allows for more opportunities in areas south of 36° N. lat., where canary rockfish and petrale sole encounters are minimal, than in the north.

However, implementation of a boundary line approximating the 250-fm (457-m) depth contour south of 38° N. lat. to the U.S./Mexico border is not possible through an inseason action because coordinates do not exist in Federal regulations for that line. In keeping with the Pacific Council's intent to increase the size of the trawl RCA to protect petrale sole and canary rockfish in general, and, in this case, to move the seaward boundary of the trawl RCA to protect petrale sole, the next closest RCA boundary line for this area with coordinates published in Federal regulations is a boundary line approximating the 200-fm (366-m) depth contour. Because there is catch of petrale between 200-fm (366-m) and 250-fm (457-m) in this area, NMFS expects that this change alone will not keep total catch of petrale sole within the ABC/OY for petrale, thus NMFS is also prohibiting the retention of petrale sole in this area during October as explained below in the following section titled '' Limited Entry Trawl Trip Limit Adjustments.'' This combination of measures gets the management scheme as close as possible to what was recommended by the Pacific Council.

While the open access non-groundfish fisheries have historically been subject to the same trawl RCA boundaries as limited entry trawl fisheries, the open access non-groundfish trawl fisheries only encounter minimal amounts of petrale sole and Dover sole. For example, 2004 fishticket data from the California halibut fishery shows a total of 150 lb (68 kg) of petrale sole landed between October and December in the area between 40°30′ N. lat. and 36° N. lat. In addition, the catch of canary rockfish in the open access non-groundfish trawl fisheries has already been accounted for in the bycatch scorecard separately from the limited entry trawl fishery, and are projected to take 0.1 mt for the year. Therefore, the non-groundfish trawl RCA for the open access non-groundfish trawl fisheries has not been adjusted to reflect changes in what has generally been called the ''trawl RCA.''

Therefore, the Pacific Council recommended and NMFS is implementing the following inseason changes to be effective October through December:

1. Between the U.S./Canada border and 36° N. lat., move the shoreward boundary of the limited entry trawl RCA from a boundary line approximating 100-fm (183-m) to the shoreline in October, and from a boundary line approximating 75-fm (137-m) to the shoreline in November and December;

2. Between 36° N. lat. and the U.S./Mexico border, move the shoreward boundary of the limited entry trawl RCA from a boundary line approximating 100-fm (183-m) to a boundary line approximating 50-fm (91-m) in October, and from a boundary line approximating 75-fm (137-m) to a boundary line approximating 50-fm (91-m) in November and December;

3. Between the U.S./Canada border and 40°10′ N. lat., move the seaward boundary of the limited entry trawl RCA from a boundary line approximating 200-fm (366-m) to a boundary line approximating 250-fm (457-m) in October, and from a boundary line approximating 200-fm (366-m), as modified to accommodate petrale fishing, to a boundary line approximating 250-fm (457-m)(not modified to accommodate petrale fishing) in November and December; and

4. Between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38° N. lat., move the seaward boundary of the limited entry trawl RCA from a boundary line approximating 150-fm (274-m) to a boundary line approximating 250-fm (457-m) in October through December.

In addition, as explained above, NMFS is implementing something different than what the Pacific Council recommended for the seaward boundary of the limited entry trawl RCA south of 38° N. lat. NMFS is implementing the following inseason changes to be effective October through December, 2005:

5. Between 38° N. lat. and the U.S./Mexico border, move the seaward boundary of the limited entry trawl RCA from a boundary line approximating 150-fm (274-m) to a boundary line approximating 200-fm (366-m) in October through December; and

6. Between 34°27′ N. lat. and the U.S./Mexico border, move the seaward boundary of the limited entry trawl RCA around islands from a boundary line approximating 150-fm (274-m) to a boundary line approximating 200-fm (366-m) in October through December.

Limited Entry Trip Limit Adjustments

(**Note:** The analysis and projections in the discussion below were based on recommendations given at the Pacific Council meeting when the seaward boundary of the limited entry trawl RCA south of 38° N. lat. was assumed to be at 250-fm.)

The limited entry trawl trip limits for DTS, ''other flatfish,'' petrale sole, English sole, arrowtooth flounder, minor slope rockfish, darkblotched rockfish and splitnose rockfish are adjusted based on observer data, logbook data, current fish ticket landings data from PacFIN and on analysis using the trawl model.

As mentioned previously under the ''Limited Entry Trawl RCA Changes,'' fishticket landings data from PacFIN through mid-September in 2005 were reviewed at the Pacific Council meeting. Compared to trawl model projections for 2005, landings for petrale sole and Dover sole were higher than what had been projected in the trawl model. Higher landings of petrale sole and Dover sole are of particular concern, because access to flatfish stocks is substantially more liberal than in recent years, and these species were initially modeled to achieve their respective OYs. While flatfish trip limits were initially reduced through the May 4, 2005 inseason action (70 FR 23040), further reductions are necessary to slow the catch of flatfish species through the end of the year.

Trip limits for petrale sole will be substantially reduced in November and December (Period 6), with the intent to discourage targeting but allow incidental catch in the DTS fishery to minimize discard. This reduction combined with the limited entry trawl RCA changes recommended at the Pacific Council meeting, is projected to keep petrale sole catch within its ABC/OY for the year (2,748 mt predicted to be caught out of an ABC/OY of 2,762 mt).

Trip limits for DTS are also adjusted to slow the catch of Dover sole while still allowing some targeting. While trip limits for sablefish and thornyheads were increased for some trawl gear types in some areas through the July 5, 2005 inseason changes (70 FR 38596), trip limits for DTS in all areas are generally being reduced in November and December. Because there is no area open to trawl fishing shoreward of the trawl RCA north of 40°10′ N. lat., all gear types will have the same trip limits seaward of the trawl RCA in November and December. Therefore, Dover sole trip limits in November and December (period 6) are being increased from previously scheduled limits for fishers using selective flatfish trawl gear and decreased from previously scheduled limits for fishers using small or large footrope trawl gear, so the trip limits for all gear types will be the same.

In addition, the Dover sole trip limit north of 40°10′ N. lat. will be increased slightly for the September and October cumulative limit period (period 5). Because the trawl RCA in this area will extend between the shoreline and a boundary line approximating the 250-fm (457-m) depth contour beginning in October (the middle of a cumulative limit period), the Dover sole trip limit is increased to make the trip limits for all trawl gear, including selective flatfish trawl gear, match. Previously, fishers who used selective flatfish trawl gear to catch Dover sole shoreward of the RCA had a higher trip limit (35,000 lb (15.9 mt) as opposed to 30,000 lb (13.6 mt) seaward of the trawl RCA). This differential trip limit was intended to encourage fishers to use selective flatfish trawl gear which has been shown to have lower incidental catch of overfished groundfish species. Thus, by increasing the Dover sole trip limit for all trawl gears to match the highest trip limit allowed during Period 5, fishers who have previously used selective flatfish trawl gear shoreward of the RCA will not be restricted to that lower limit when fishing seaward of the trawl RCA for the remainder of Period 5.

Trip limits for the ''other flatfish'' complex, English sole and arrowtooth flounder will also be reduced in Period 6 to reduce the take of Dover sole, a co-occurring flatfish species.

All of these changes, the reduction in DTS trip limits during Period 6, the increase in the Dover sole trip limit north of 40°10′ N. lat. during Period 5, and the reduction in flatfish trip limits,

are projected to keep catch of DTS species within their OYs for the year (Dover sole: projected limited entry trawl take is 7,431 mt out of an OY of 7,476 mt; longspine thornyhead: 696 mt out of an OY of 2,646 mt; shortspine thornyhead: 723 mt out of an OY of 999 mt; and sablefish: 2,429 mt out of an OY of 7,761 mt).

Trip limits for minor slope rockfish/darkblotched rockfish and splitnose rockfish between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38° N. lat. will also be reduced in Period 6 to reduce the take of Dover sole and petrale sole, species which co-occur with these slope rockfish. In addition, with the seaward boundary of the trawl RCA moving out to a boundary line approximating the 250-fm (457-m) depth contour, the likelihood of catching these species decreases.

As previously discussed in the section on ''Limited Entry Trawl RCA Changes,'' the Pacific Council recommended that NMFS implement a seaward limited entry trawl RCA boundary line approximating the 250-fm (457-m) depth contour coastwide in order to nearly eliminate the catch of petrale sole. However, NMFS is not able to implement this line south of 38° N. lat. to the U.S./Mexico border because there are no coordinates for this line in Federal regulations. Therefore, in order to implement the intent of the Pacific Council recommendation as much as possible, NMFS is implementing a boundary line approximating the 200-fm (366-m) depth contour and a prohibition on the retention of petrale sole in this area. Because there is catch of petrale between 200-fm (366-m) and 250-fm (457-m), including some targeting on petrale sole, moving the RCA boundary line from 150-fm (274-m) to 200-fm (366-m) for October through December will likely not keep total catch of petrale sole within its ABC/OY for the year. A reduction of the petrale sole trip limit during the middle of a cumulative trip limit period (in this case, September through October) is not possible for enforcement reasons. Therefore, in addition to the line change, NMFS is also implementing a prohibition on the retention of petrale sole between 38° N. lat. and the U.S./Mexico border during the month of October in order to prevent targeting on petrale sole. During November and December, the Pacific Council recommendation of decreasing the trip limit for petrale sole to 2,000 lb (0.9 mt) per 2 months is sufficient to allow retention of incidentally caught petrale sole while not encouraging targeting.

Therefore, the Pacific Council recommended and NMFS is implementing the following inseason adjustments:

1. North of 40°10′ N. lat., with large and small footrope trawl gear, increase Dover sole trip limits from 30,000 lb (13.6 mt) per 2 months to 35,000 lb (15.9 mt) per 2 months in Period 5 (September through October);

2. North of 40°10′ N. lat., with large and small footrope trawl gear, decrease Dover sole trip limits from 22,000 lb (10.0 mt) per 2 months to 20,000 lb (9.1 mt) per 2 months, decrease shortspine thornyhead trip limits from 3,700 lb (1.7 mt) per 2 months to 3,500 lb (1.6 mt) per 2 months, decrease longspine thornyhead trip limits from 15,000 lb (6.8 mt) per 2 months to 7,000 lb (3.2 mt) per 2 months, and decrease sablefish trip limits from 13,000 lb (5.9 mt) per 2 months to 11,000 lb (5.0 mt) per 2 months in Period 6 (November through December);

3. North of 40°10′ N. lat., with selective flatfish trawl gear, increase Dover sole trip limits from 8,000 lb (3.6 mt) per 2 months to 20,000 lb (9.1 mt) per 2 months, increase shortspine thornyhead trip limits from 2,000 lb (0.9 mt) per 2 months to 3,500 lb (1.6 mt) per 2 months, increase longspine thornyhead trip limits from 2,000 lb (0.9 mt) per 2 months to 7,000 lb (3.2 mt) per 2 months, and increase sablefish trip limits from 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) per 2 months to 11,000 lb (5.0 mt) per 2 months in Period 6;

4. North of 40°10′ N. lat., with large and small footrope trawl gear, decrease ''other flatfish,'' English sole and petrale sole trip limits from ''80,000 lb (36.3 mt) per 2 months, no more than 60,000 lb (27.2 mt) per 2 months of which may be petrale sole'' to ''30,000 lb (13.6 mt) per 2 months, no more than 2,000 lb (0.9 mt) per 2 months of which may be petrale sole'' in Period 6;

5. North of 40°10′ N. lat., with selective flatfish trawl gear, decrease ''other flatfish,'' English sole and petrale sole trip limits from ''75,000 lb (34.0 mt) per 2 months, no more than 15,000 lb (6.8 mt) per 2 months of which may be petrale sole'' to ''30,000 lb (13.6 mt) per 2 months, no more than 2,000 lb (0.9 mt) per 2 months of which may be petrale sole'' in Period 6;

6. North of 40°10′ N. lat., with large and small footrope trawl gear, decrease arrowtooth flounder trip limits from 80,000 lb (36.3 mt) per 2 months to 50,000 lb (22.7 mt) per 2 months in Period 6;

7. North of 40°10′ N. lat., with selective flatfish trawl gear, decrease arrowtooth flounder trip limits from 70,000 lb (31.8 mt) per 2 months to 50,000 lb (22.7 mt) per 2 months in Period 6;

8. South of 40°10′ N. lat., decrease Dover sole trawl trip limits from 35,000 lb (15.9 mt) per 2 months to 30,000 lb (13.6 mt) per 2 months, decrease shortspine thornyhead trip limits from 4,600 lb (2.1 mt) per 2 months to 3,500 lb (1.6 mt) per 2 months, decrease longspine thornyhead trip limits from 19,000 lb (8.6 mt) per 2 months to 11,000 lb (5.0 mt) per 2 months, and decrease sablefish trip limits from 16,000 lb (7.3 mt) per 2 months to 9,000 lb (4.1 mt) per 2 months in Period 6 (November through December);

9. Between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38° N. lat., decrease ''other flatfish,'' and English sole trawl trip limits from 110,000 lb (49.9 mt) per 2 months to 30,000 lb (13.6 mt) per 2 months in Period 6;

10. South of 38° N. lat., decrease ''other flatfish,'' and English sole trawl trip limits from 110,000 lb (49.9 mt) per 2 months to 40,000 lb (18.1 mt) per 2 months in Period 6;

11. South of 40°10′ N. lat., decrease petrale sole trawl trip limits from 100,000 lb (45.4 mt) per 2 months to 2,000 lb (0.9 mt) per 2 months in Period 6;

12. Between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38° N. lat., decrease arrowtooth flounder trawl trip limits from 20,000 lb (9.1 mt) per 2 months to 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) per 2 months in Period 6;

13. South of 38° N. lat., decrease arrowtooth flounder trawl trip limits from 20,000 lb (9.1 mt) per 2 months to 5,000 lb (2.3 mt) per 2 months in Period 6; and

14. Between 40°10′ N. lat. and 38° N. lat., decrease both the minor slope rockfish/darkblotched rockfish and the splitnose rockfish trawl trip limits from 8,000 lb (3.6 mt) per 2 months to 6,000 lb (2.7 mt) per 2 months in Period 6.

In addition, NMFS is implementing the following inseason adjustment:

(15) Between 38° N. lat. to the U.S./Mexico border, decrease petrale sole trawl trip limits from 42,000 lb per 2 months during September and October to closed (*i.e.*, retention is prohibited) during the month of October.

Bycatch Limits for Widow Rockfish in the Pacific Whiting Fishery

Widow rockfish, an overfished groundfish species, co-occurs with Pacific whiting and is, therefore, commonly caught in Pacific whiting fisheries. Beginning in 2005, NMFS implemented a bycatch limit for certain overfished species that co-occur with whiting fisheries, particularly canary and widow rockfish which are constraining to the whiting fishery in 2005 and 2006. Implementing bycatch limits allowed NMFS to set a higher OY

for Pacific whiting in 2005 and 2006 than would otherwise have been possible. Because catch in the Pacific whiting fishery can be tracked by NMFS with near real-time data, NMFS has the ability to manage the Pacific whiting fishery to stay within bycatch limits.

Based on PacFIN QSM data for the shore-based sector as of the September 12, 2005, and on real-time observer data for the at-sea sector, the non-tribal Pacific whiting sector had taken 149.6 mt of the 200 mt widow rockfish bycatch limit. In order to deter a derby fishery that would harvest as much whiting as possible before the widow rockfish bycatch limit is reached, the Pacific Council considered whether some of the widow rockfish not yet set aside or projected to be taken by other sectors in the bycatch scorecard (a management tool used by the Pacific Council's Groundfish Management Team (GMT)) could be moved into the whiting fishery's projected take for 2005, and hence bycatch limits as stated in regulation at 50 CFR 660.373(b)(4). Of the 26.8 mt of widow rockfish estimated to be available, the Pacific Council moved 12 mt of that into the widow rockfish bycatch limit for the Pacific whiting fishery.

Therefore, the Pacific Council recommended and NMFS is implementing an increase in the 2005 bycatch limit for Pacific whiting, as stated at 50 CFR 660.373(b)(4), from 200 mt of widow rockfish to 212 mt.

While NMFS has recently been concerned about the bycatch of Chinook salmon in the Pacific whiting fisheries, this action is not expected to increase salmon bycatch. A temporary rule, effective August 26, 2005, through February 27, 2006 (August 31, 2005, 70 FR 51682), created a closed area, called the Ocean Salmon Conservation Zone, which is closed to fishing for Pacific whiting shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 100-fm (183-m) depth contour to protect Chinook salmon. Limited Entry Fixed Gear and Open Access ''daily Trip Limit (DTL) Fishery for Sablefish North of 36° N. Lat.

Based on PacFIN QSM data through September 12, 2005, the sablefish DTL sectors, both limited entry fixed gear and open access, have attained less than half of their allocation for the year. As a result, the Pacific Council's GMT analyzed an increase to the DTL fishery's daily, weekly, and bimonthly limits for the fishery north of 36° N. lat. As part of their analysis, the GMT considered likely increases in effort and limit attainment from vessels engaged in the DTL fishery. This inseason adjustment is not expected to result in increased levels of bycatch beyond what is already accounted for in the bycatch scorecard, since those estimates were based on the assumption that each sector would achieve its allocation.

Therefore, the Pacific Council recommended and NMFS is implementing an increase in the limited entry fixed gear and open access daily trip limit fishery for sablefish north of 36° N. lat. to the U.S./Canada border from 300 lb (136 kg)/day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb (408 kg), not to exceed 3,600 lb/ (1,633 kg) 2 months to 500 lb (227 kg)/day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb (680 kg), not to exceed 9,000 lb (4,082)/2 months for October through December.

Washington's Recreational Groundfish RCA

The States of Washington and Oregon manage canary and yelloweye rockfish under a joint harvest guideline for their recreational fisheries. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) committed to take management action to close portions of its recreational fisheries seaward of a boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour as an inseason adjustment, if the harvest guideline for canary and/or yelloweye rockfish were projected to be reached.

At the end of July, 2005, after receiving the recreational catch data through June, WDFW's revised catch projections for the year indicated that 1.8 mt of canary rockfish would be harvested (as compared to a state harvest target of 1.7 mt, and a shared harvest guideline of 8.5 mt). At that time, the revised catch projection for yelloweye rockfish was still below the state harvest target. In response, effective August 5, 2005, WDFW adopted an emergency regulation to close its recreational bottomfish and halibut fisheries seaward of a boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour from the U.S./Canada border to Leadbetter Pt., WA (46°38.17′ N. lat.) (Washington Marine Catch Areas 2, 3, and 4). The action did not apply to the area between Leadbetter Pt. and the Columbia River as the canary and yelloweye rockfish catches in this area are extremely low.

At the end of August, after receiving the recreational catch data through July, WDFW's revised catch projections for the year indicated that 1.8 mt of canary rockfish was still expected to be harvested. However, the revised catch projection for yelloweye rockfish is 4.2 mt (out of a 3.5 mt state harvest target, and a shared harvest guideline of 6.7 mt). However, it is expected that, with the fishery closed seaward of a boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour, the additional yelloweye rockfish harvest will be near-zero through the end of the year.

Washington recreational fisheries for bottomfish typically decline in September and halibut fisheries close at the end of September. Therefore, further restricting the Washington recreational fishery after September will have little to no effect.

Therefore, the Pacific Council recommended and NMFS is implementing a boundary line approximating the 30-fm (55-m) depth contour between the U.S./Canada border and 46°38.17′ N. lat. (Leadbetter Point, WA) for the same reasons that Washington took its regulatory action and in order for Federal regulations to conform to the state regulations for Washington recreational groundfish fisheries.

Oregon's Recreational Groundfish Fishery Bag Limits

Due to poor recreational ocean salmon catches off Oregon in 2005, there was a notable effort shift from targeted salmon trips to targeted groundfish trips. In addition, Oregon anglers are experiencing increased catch rates of groundfish species, particularly black rockfish, blue rockfish, and yelloweye rockfish. In an effort to slow catch of groundfish species and ensure that the recreational fishery can continue through the end of the year, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) took action, effective July 16, 2005, to reduce the marine fish daily bag limit from eight fish to five fish. In addition, ODFW revised their catch projection in the bycatch scorecard for yelloweye rockfish in the recreational fishery to 4.0 mt. The shared ODFW/WDFW yelloweye rockfish recreational harvest guideline was also revised in the bycatch scorecard from 6.7 mt to 8.5 mt (4.0 mt in Oregon, 4.2 mt in Washington, and 0.3 mt buffer).

ODFW also prohibited retention of cabezon in their recreational ocean boat fishery beginning August 11, 2005. Landings data indicated that the state imposed ocean boat harvest cap of 15.8 mt had been reached.

Therefore, the Pacific Council recommended and NMFS is implementing a decrease in the recreational marine fish daily bag limit off of Oregon from eight fish to five fish and a prohibition on the retention of cabezon by the ocean boat sector for the same reasons that Oregon took its regulatory action and in order for Federal regulations to conform to the state regulations for Oregon recreational groundfish fisheries.

Classification

These actions are authorized by the Pacific Coast groundfish FMP and implementing regulations and are based on the most recent data available. The aggregate data upon which these actions are based are available for public inspection at the Office of the Administrator, Northwest Region, NMFS, (see **ADDRESSES**) during business hours.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment, as notice and comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest. The data upon which these recommendations were based were provided to the Pacific Council and the Pacific Council made its recommendations at its September 19–23, 2005, meeting in Portland, OR. There was not sufficient time after that meeting to draft this document and undergo proposed and final rulemaking before most of these actions need to be in effect, October 1, 2005, as explained below. For the actions in this notice, prior notice and opportunity for comment would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest because affording the time necessary for prior notice and opportunity for public comment would impede the Agency's function of managing fisheries using the best available science to approach without exceeding the OYs for federally managed species. The adjustments to management measures in this document include changes to the commercial and recreational groundfish fisheries. Changes to the limited entry trawl RCA must be implemented in a timely manner by October 1, 2005, so that total catch of groundfish, specifically petrale sole and canary rockfish, stays within the catch levels projected for 2005 based on modeling and the most current catch projections available. Changes to the limited entry trawl trip limit for Dover sole must be implemented in a timely manner by October 1, 2005, so that the trip limits for all trawl gear types are the same and participants are not unnecessarily restricted to a lower harvest level because of differential trip limits. Changes to the limited entry trawl trip limit for petrale sole must be implemented in a timely manner by October 1, 2005, so that total catch stays below the petrale sole ABC/OY. Other changes to the limited entry trawl trip limits must be implemented in a timely manner by November 1, 2005, the next 2 month cumulative limit period, so that total catch of groundfish, specifically petrale sole and Dover sole, stays within the catch levels projected for 2005 based on modeling and the most current catch projections available. Changes to the widow rockfish bycatch limit in the whiting fishery must be implemented by October 1, 2005, in order to provide an opportunity for participants in this fishery to harvest the available whiting quota without being closed early due to attainment of an unnecessarily low widow rockfish bycatch limit. Changes to the limited entry fixed gear and open access DTL sablefish fishery must be implemented by October 1, 2005, in order to provide an opportunity for participants in these fisheries to harvest the available quota. Changes to Washington's recreational fishery RCA and Oregon's recreational fishery bag limits must be implemented as soon as possible in order to conform Federal and state recreational regulations, to protect overfished groundfish species, and to keep the harvest of other groundfish species within the harvest levels projected for 2005. Delaying any of these changes would result in management measures that fail to use the best available science and, in some cases, could lead to early closures of the fishery if harvest of groundfish exceeds levels projected for 2005. This would be contrary to the public interest because it would impair achievement of one of the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP objectives of providing for year-round harvest opportunities or extending fishing opportunities as long as practicable during the fishing year. Delaying implementation could also lead to exceeding the ABC and/or OY for some species. Thus, the delay would also be contrary to the public's interest in protecting overfished species and other groundfish species from overfishing.

For these reasons, good cause also exists to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness requirement under 5 U.S.C. 553 (d)(3) for all actions taken in this notice.

These actions are taken under the authority of 50 CFR 660.370(c) and are exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 660

Administrative practice and procedure, American Samoa, Fisheries, Fishing, Guam, Hawaiian Natives, Indians, Northern Mariana Islands, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 30, 2005.

Alan D. Risenhoover,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 660 is amended as follows:

PART 660—FISHERIES OFF WEST COAST STATES AND IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

■ 1. The authority citation for part 660 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

■ 2. In § 660.373, paragraph (b)(4) is revised to read as follows:

§ 660.373 Pacific whiting (whiting) fishery management.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) *2005–2006 bycatch limits in the whiting fishery.* The bycatch limits for the whiting fishery may be used inseason to close a sector or sectors of the whiting fishery to achieve the rebuilding of an overfished or depleted stock, under routine management measure authority at § 660.370(c)(1)(ii). These limits are routine management measures under § 660.370(c) and, as such, may be adjusted inseason or may have new species added to the list of those with bycatch limits. For 2005, the whiting fishery bycatch limits for the sectors identified § 660.323(a) are 4.7 mt of canary rockfish and 212 mt of widow rockfish. For 2006, the whiting fishery bycatch limits are 7.3 mt of canary rockfish and 243.2 mt of widow rockfish.

* * * * *

■ 3. In § 660.384, paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(B) and (c)(2)(iii) are revised to read as follows:

§ 660.384 Recreational fishery management measures.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) * * *

(B) *Recreational Rockfish Conservation Area.* Fishing for groundfish with recreational gear is prohibited within the recreational RCA. It is unlawful to take and retain, possess, or land groundfish taken with recreational gear within the recreational RCA. A vessel fishing in the recreational RCA may not be in possession of any groundfish. For example, if a vessel participates in the recreational salmon fishery within the RCA, the vessel cannot be in possession of groundfish while in the RCA. The vessel may, however, on the same trip fish for and retain groundfish shoreward of the RCA on the return trip to port.) Off Washington, recreational fishing for all groundfish is prohibited seaward of a recreational RCA boundary line approximating the 30–fm (55–m) depth contour from the U.S./Canada border south to Leadbetter Pt., WA (46°38.17′

N. lat.). Coordinates for the boundary line approximating the 30–fm (55–m) depth contour are listed in § 660.391.

* * * * *

(2) * * *

(iii) *Bag limits, size limits.* The bag limits for each person engaged in recreational fishing in the EEZ seaward of Oregon are two lingcod per day, which may be no smaller than 24 in (61 cm) total length; and five marine fish per day, which excludes Pacific halibut, salmonids, tuna, perch species, sturgeon, sanddabs, lingcod, striped bass, hybrid bass, offshore pelagic species and baitfish (herring, smelt, anchovies and sardines), but which includes rockfish, greenling, cabezon and other groundfish species. Retention of cabezon is prohibited by Oregon's recreational ocean boat fishery, but is permitted in the shore-based fishery. The minimum size limit for cabezon retained in the recreational fishery is 16 in (41 cm) and for greenling is 10 in (26 cm). Taking and retaining canary rockfish and yelloweye rockfish is prohibited. In the Pacific halibut fisheries, retention of groundfish is governed in part by the Pacific halibut regulations. South of the Washington/Oregon border to Cape Falcon, OR, when Pacific halibut are onboard the vessel, landing groundfish, except sablefish, is prohibited. South of Cape Falcon, OR, to Humbug Mountain, OR, when Pacific halibut are onboard the vessel, retention of groundfish, except sablefish, is prohibited during the Central Coast sport halibut ''all-depth'' season days. ''All-depth'' season days are established in the annual management measures for Pacific halibut fisheries, which are published in the **Federal Register** and are announced on the NMFS halibut hotline, 1–800–662–9825.

* * * * *

■ 4. In part 660, subpart G, Tables 3 (both North and South), Tables 4 (both North and South) and Tables 5 (both North and South) are revised to read as follows:

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Table 3 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Trawl Gear North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table

092005

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]: North of 40°10' N. lat.	75 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]	100 fm - 200 fm			shoreline - 250 fm	
	Selective flatfish trawl gear is required shoreward of the RCA; all trawl gear (large footrope, selective flatfish trawl, and small footrope trawl gear) is permitted seaward of the RCA. Midwater trawl gear is permitted only for vessels participating in the primary whiting season.						
	See § 660.370 and § 660.381 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).						
	State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1	**Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	4,000 lb/ 2 months					
2	**Pacific ocean perch**	3,000 lb/ 2 months					
3	**DTS complex**						
4	Sablefish						
5	large & small footrope gear	9,500 lb/ 2 months		17,000 lb/ 2 months	18,000 lb/ 2 months		11,000 lb/ 2 months
6	selective flatfish trawl gear	1,500 lb/ 2 months	10,000 lb/ 2 months		15,000 lb/ 2 months		11,000 lb/ 2 months
7	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	1,500 lb/ 2 months	9,500 lb/ 2 months	10,000 lb/ 2 months	15,000 lb/ 2 months		11,000 lb/ 2 months
8	Longspine thornyhead						
9	large & small footrope gear	15,000 lb/ 2 months		23,000 lb/ 2 months			7,000 lb/ 2 months
10	selective flatfish trawl gear	1,000 lb/ 2 months			8,000 lb/ 2 months		7,000 lb/ 2 months
11	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	1,000 lb/ 2 months			8,000 lb/ 2 months		7,000 lb/ 2 months
12	Shortspine thornyhead						
13	large & small footrope gear	3,500 lb/ 2 months		4,900 lb/ 2 months	5,200 lb/ 2 months		3,500 lb/ 2 months
14	selective flatfish trawl gear	1,000 lb/ 2 months		3,000 lb/ 2 months	4,000 lb/ 2 months		3,500 lb/ 2 months
15	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	1,000 lb/ 2 months		3,000 lb/ 2 months	4,000 lb/ 2 months		3,500 lb/ 2 months
16	Dover sole						
17	large & small footrope gear	69,000 lb/ 2 months		30,000 lb/ 2 months		35,000 lb/ 2 months	20,000 lb/ 2 months
18	selective flatfish trawl gear	20,000 lb/ 2 months	35,000 lb/ 2 months	35,000 lb/ 2 months			20,000 lb/ 2 months
19	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	20,000 lb/ 2 months	35,000 lb/ 2 months	30,000 lb/ 2 months		35,000 lb/ 2 months	20,000 lb/ 2 months

TABLE 3 (North)

Table 3 (North). Continued

20	**Flatfish** (except Dover sole)				
21	Other flatfish [3/], English sole & Petrale sole				
22	large & small footrope gear for Other flatfish[3/] & English sole	110,000 lb/ 2 months	110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 42,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 40,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	30,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 2,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.
23	large & small footrope gear for Petrale sole	Not limited			
24	selective flatfish trawl gear	100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 25,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 35,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 35,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	30,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 2,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.
25	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 25,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	100,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 35,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	90,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 35,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.	30,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 2,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole.
26	Arrowtooth flounder				
27	large & small footrope gear	Not limited	150,000 lb/ 2 months		50,000 lb/ 2 months
28	selective flatfish trawl gear	70,000 lb/ 2 months			50,000 lb/ 2 months
29	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	70,000 lb/ 2 months			50,000 lb/ 2 months
30	**Whiting**				
31	midwater trawl	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED -- During the primary season: mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED			
32	large & small footrope gear	Before the primary whiting season: 20,000 lb/trip -- During the primary season: 10,000 lb/trip - After the primary whiting season: 10,000 lb/trip			
33	**Minor shelf rockfish[1/], Shortbelly, Widow & Yelloweye rockfish**				
34	midwater trawl for Widow rockfish	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED -- During primary whiting season: In trips of at least 10,000 lb of whiting, combined widow and yellowtail limit of 500 lb/ trip, cumulative widow limit of 1,500 lb/ month. Mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for primary whiting season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED			
35	large & small footrope gear	300 lb/ 2 months			
36	selective flatfish trawl gear	300 lb/ month		1,000 lb/ month, no more than 200 lb/ month of which may be yelloweye rockfish	300 lb/ month
37	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	300 lb/ month		300 lb/ 2 months, no more than 200 lb/ month of which may be yelloweye rockfish	300 lb/ month

TABLE 3 (North) con't

Table 3 (North). Continued

					TABLE 3 (North) con't
38	**Canary rockfish**				
39	large & small footrope gear	CLOSED			
40	selective flatfish trawl gear	100 lb/ month	300 lb/ month	100 lb/ month	
41	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	CLOSED			
42	**Yellowtail**				
43	midwater trawl	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED -- During primary whiting season: In trips of at least 10,000 lb of whiting: combined widow and yellowtail limit of 500 lb/ trip, cumulative yellowtail limit of 2,000 lb/ month. Mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for primary whiting season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED			
44	large & small footrope gear	300 lb/ 2 months			
45	selective flatfish trawl gear	2,000 lb/ 2 months			
46	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	300 lb/ 2 months			
47	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**				
48	large & small footrope gear	CLOSED			
49	selective flatfish trawl gear	300 lb/ month			
50	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	CLOSED			
51	**Lingcod** [4/]				
52	large & small footrope gear	500 lb/ 2 months			
53	selective flatfish trawl gear	800 lb/ 2 months	1,000 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months	
54	multiple bottom trawl gear [8/]	500 lb/ 2 months			
55	**Other Fish** [5/] **& Pacific cod**	Not limited			

1/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.
2/ Splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.
3/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.
4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.
5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.
7/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.
8/ If a vessel has both selective flatfish gear and large or small footrope gear on board during a cumulative limit period (either simultaneously or successively), the most restrictive cumulative limit for any gear on board during the cumulative limit period applies for the entire cumulative limit period.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

Table 3 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Trawl Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table 092005

	JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
40°10' - 38° N. lat.	75 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]	100 fm - 200 fm	100 fm - 150 fm		shoreline - 250 fm	
38° - 36° N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm	100 fm - 150 fm			shoreline - 200 fm	
36° - 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm	100 fm - 150 fm			50 fm - 200 fm	
South of 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands	100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands			50 fm - 200 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 200 fm around islands	
Small footrope gear is required shoreward of the RCA; all trawl gear (large footrope, midwater trawl, and small footrope gear) is permitted seaward of the RCA.						
See § 660.370 and § 660.381 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).						
State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1 **Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**						
2 40°10' - 38° N. lat.	4,000 lb/ 2 months		8,000 lb/ 2 months	20,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	6,000 lb/ 2 months
3 South of 38° N. lat.	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
4 **Splitnose**						
5 40°10' - 38° N. lat.	4,000 lb/ 2 months		8,000 lb/ 2 months	20,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	6,000 lb/ 2 months
6 South of 38° N. lat.	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
7 **DTS complex**						
8 Sablefish	14,000 lb/ 2 months			16,000 lb/ 2 months		9,000 lb/ 2 months
9 Longspine thornyhead	19,000 lb / 2 months					11,000 lb/ 2 months
10 Shortspine thornyhead	4,200 lb/ 2 months			4,600 lb/ 2 months		3,500 lb/ 2 months
11 Dover sole	50,000 lb/ 2 months		40,000 lb/ 2 months			30,000 lb/ 2 months
12 **Flatfish** (except Dover sole)						
13 Other flatfish[3/] & English sole						
14 40°10' - 38° N. lat.	110,000 lb/ 2 months	Other flatfish, English sole & Petrale sole: 110,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 42,000 lb/ 2 months of which may be petrale sole			110,000 lb/ 2 months	30,000 lb/ 2 months
15 South of 38° N. lat.						40,000 lb/ 2 months
16 Petrale sole	No limit				CLOSED	2,000 lb/ 2 months

TABLE 3 (South)

Table 3 (South). Continued

17	Arrowtooth flounder				
18	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	No limit	10,000 lb/ 2 months	10,000 lb/ 2 months	
19	South of 38° N. lat.			5,000 lb/ 2 months	
20	**Whiting**				
21	midwater trawl	Before the primary whiting season: CLOSED -- During the primary season: mid-water trawl permitted in the RCA. See §660.373 for season and trip limit details. -- After the primary whiting season: CLOSED			
22	large & small footrope gear	Before the primary whiting season: 20,000 lb/trip -- During the primary season: 10,000 lb/trip - After the primary whiting season: 10,000 lb/trip			
23	**Minor shelf rockfish[1/], Chilipepper, Shortbelly, Widow, & Yelloweye rockfish**				
24	large footrope or midwater trawl for Minor shelf rockfish & Shortbelly	300 lb/ month			
25	large footrope or midwater trawl for Chilipepper	2,000 lb/ 2 months	12,000 lb/ 2 months	8,000 lb/ 2 months	
26	large footrope or midwater trawl for Widow & Yelloweye	CLOSED			
27	small footrope trawl	300 lb/ month			
28	**Bocaccio**				
29	large footrope or midwater trawl	300 lb/ 2 months			
30	small footrope trawl	CLOSED			
31	**Canary rockfish**				
32	large footrope or midwater trawl	CLOSED			
33	small footrope trawl	100 lb/ month	300 lb/ month	100 lb/ month	
34	**Cowcod**	CLOSED			
35	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**				
36	large footrope or midwater trawl	CLOSED			
37	small footrope trawl	300 lb/ month			
38	**Lingcod[4/]**				
39	large footrope or midwater trawl	500 lb/ 2 months			
40	small footrope trawl	800 lb/ 2 months	1,000 lb/ 2 months	800 lb/ 2 months	
41	**Other Fish[5/] & Cabezon**	Not limited			

TABLE 3 (South) con't

1/ Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.
2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish
3/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.
4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.
5/ Other fish are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Pacific cod is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.
7/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.
To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

Table 4 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table 092005

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
	North of 46°16' N. lat.	shoreline - 100 fm					
	46°16' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.	30 fm - 100 fm					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.382 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).						
	State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1	**Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	4,000 lb/ 2 months					
2	**Pacific ocean perch**	1,800 lb/ 2 months					
3	**Sablefish**	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb, not to exceed 3,600 lb/ 2 months				500 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 9,000 lb/ 2 months	
4	**Longspine thornyhead**	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
5	**Shortspine thornyhead**	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
6	**Dover sole**	5,000 lb/ month South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
7	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
8	**Petrale sole**						
9	**English sole**						
10	**Other flatfish[1/]**						
11	**Whiting**	10,000 lb/ trip					
12	**Minor shelf rockfish[2/], Shortbelly, Widow, & Yellowtail rockfish**	200 lb/ month					
13	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
14	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
15	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
16	North of 42° N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish[3/]					
17	42° - 40°10' N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish[3/]			6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish[3/]		
18	**Lingcod[4/]**	CLOSED		800 lb/ 2 months			CLOSED
19	**Other fish[5/] & Pacific cod**	Not limited					

TABLE 4 (North)

1/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

2/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish and splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.

3/ For black rockfish north of Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Is. (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Pnt. (46°38.17' N. lat.), there is an additional limit of 100 lb or 30 percent by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.

4/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."

6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

Table 4 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table 092005

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[5/]:						
	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	30 fm - 150 fm		20 fm - 150 fm		30 fm - 150 fm	
	South of 34°27' N. lat.	60 fm - 150 fm (also applies around islands)					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.382 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).						
	State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1	**Minor slope rockfish[2/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
2	**Splitnose**	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
3	**Sablefish**						
4	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb, not to exceed 3,600 lb/ 2 months					500 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 9,000 lb/ 2 months
5	South of 36° N. lat.	350 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb					
6	**Longspine thornyhead**	10,000 lb / 2 months					
7	**Shortspine thornyhead**	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
8	**Dover sole**	5,000 lb/ month When fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
9	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
10	**Petrale sole**						
11	**English sole**						
12	**Other flatfish[1/]**						
13	**Whiting**	10,000 lb/ trip					
14	**Minor shelf rockfish[2/], Shortbelly, & Widow rockfish**						
15	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	200 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months	
16	South of 34°27' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ 2 months		2,000 lb/ 2 months	3,000 lb/ 2 months		
17	**Chilipepper rockfish**	2,000 lb/ 2 months, this opportunity only available seaward of the nontrawl RCA					
18	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
19	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
20	**Cowcod**	CLOSED					
21	**Bocaccio**						
22	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	100 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months		
23	South of 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months			
24	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
25	Shallow nearshore	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months	600 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months
26	Deeper nearshore						
27	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months		400 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months
28	South of 34°27' N. lat.			600 lb/ 2 months			400 lb/ 2 months
29	California scorpionfish	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	300 lb/ 2 months	400 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months

TABLE 4 (South)

Table 4 (South). Continued

30	**Lingcod[3/]**	CLOSED	800 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	
31	**Other fish[4/] & Cabezon**	Not limited			

1/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.

2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish. Yellowtail is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.

3/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.

4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Pacific cod is included in the trip limits for "other fish."

5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

Table 5 (North) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Open Access Gears North of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table 092005

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[6/]:						
	North of 46°16' N. lat.	shoreline - 100 fm					
	46°16' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.	30 fm - 100 fm					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.383 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).						
	State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1	**Minor slope rockfish[1/] & Darkblotched rockfish**	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
2	**Pacific ocean perch**	100 lb/ month					
3	**Sablefish**	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb, not to exceed 3,600 lb/ 2 months					500 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 9,000 lb/ 2 months
4	**Thornyheads**	CLOSED					
5	**Dover sole**	3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb (0.45 kg) of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
6	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
7	**Petrale sole**						
8	**English sole**						
9	**Other flatfish[2/]**						
10	**Whiting**	300 lb/ month					
11	**Minor shelf rockfish[1/], Shortbelly, Widow, & Yellowtail rockfish**	200 lb/ month					
12	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
13	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
14	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
15	North of 42° N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish [3/]					
16	42° - 40°10' N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish [3/]			6,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black or blue rockfish [3/]		
17	**Lingcod[4/]**	CLOSED		300 lb/ month			CLOSED
18	**Other Fish[5/] & Pacific cod**	Not limited					
19	**PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL** *(not subject to RCAs)*						
20	North	**Effective April 1 - October 31:** groundfish 500 lb/day, multiplied by the number of days of the trip, not to exceed 1,500 lb/trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits: lingcod 300 lb/month (minimum 24 inch size limit); sablefish 2,000 lb/month; canary, thornyheads and yelloweye rockfish are PROHIBITED. All other groundfish species taken are managed under the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits. Landings of these species count toward the per day and per trip groundfish limits and do not have species-specific limits. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.					
21	**SALMON TROLL**						
22	North	Salmon trollers may retain and land up to 1 lb of yellowtail rockfish for every 2 lbs of salmon landed, with a cumulative limit of 200 lb/month, both within and outside of the RCA. This limit is within the 200 lb per month combined limit for minor shelf rockfish, widow rockfish and yellowtail rockfish, and not in addition to that limit. All groundfish species are subject to the open access limits, seasons and RCA restrictions listed in the table above.					

TABLE 5 (North)

1/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod rockfishes are included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish.
Splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.
2/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.
3/ For black rockfish north of Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Is. (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Pnt. (46°38.17' N. lat.), there is an additional limit of 100 lbs or 30 percent by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.
4/ The size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.
5/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling.
Cabezon is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
6/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.
To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

Table 5 (South) to Part 660, Subpart G -- 2005-2006 Trip Limits for Open Access Gears South of 40°10' N. Lat.

Other Limits and Requirements Apply -- Read § 660.301 - § 660.390 before using this table 092005

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
	Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)[5/]: 40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	30 fm - 150 fm		20 fm - 150 fm		30 fm - 150 fm	
	South of 34°27' N. lat.	60 fm - 150 fm (also applies around islands)					
	See § 660.370 and § 660.383 for Additional Gear, Trip Limit, and Conservation Area Requirements and Restrictions. See §§ 660.390-660.394 for Conservation Area Descriptions and Coordinates (including RCAs, YRCA, CCAs, Farallon Islands, and Cordell Banks).						
	State trip limits may be more restrictive than federal trip limits, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
1	**Minor slope rockfish[1/] & Darkblotched rockfish**						
2	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	Per trip, no more than 25% of weight of the sablefish landed					
3	South of 38° N. lat.	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
4	**Splitnose**	200 lb/ month					
5	**Sablefish**						
6	40°10' - 36° N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 900 lb, not to exceed 3,600 lb/ 2 months				500 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 9,000 lb/ 2 months	
7	South of 36° N. lat.	350 lb/ day, or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lb					
8	**Thornyheads**						
9	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	CLOSED					
10	South of 34°27' N. lat.	50 lb/ day, no more than 1,000 lb/ 2 months					
11	**Dover sole**	3,000 lb/month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs. When fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 11 mm (0.44 inches) point to shank, and up to 1 lb of weight per line are not subject to the RCAs.					
12	**Arrowtooth flounder**						
13	**Petrale sole**						
14	**English sole**						
15	**Other flatfish[2/]**						
16	**Whiting**	300 lb/ month					
17	**Minor shelf rockfish[1/], Shortbelly, Widow & Chilipepper rockfish**						
18	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	200 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months	
19	South of 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months		500 lb/ 2 months	750 lb/ 2 months		
20	**Canary rockfish**	CLOSED					
21	**Yelloweye rockfish**	CLOSED					
22	**Cowcod**	CLOSED					
23	**Bocaccio**						
24	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	100 lb/ 2 months		200 lb/ 2 months	
25	South of 34°27' N. lat.	100 lb/ 2 months		100 lb/ 2 months			
26	**Minor nearshore rockfish & Black rockfish**						
27	Shallow nearshore	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months	600 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ 2 months
28	Deeper nearshore						
29	40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.	500 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months		400 lb/ 2 months	500 lb/ 2 months
30	South of 34°27' N. lat.			600 lb/ 2 months			400 lb/ 2 months
31	California scorpionfish	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	300 lb/ 2 months	400 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ 2 months

TABLE 5 (South)

Table 5 (South). Continued

32	**Lingcod**[3/]	CLOSED	300 lb/ month, when nearshore open		CLOSED
33	**Other Fish**[4/] **& Cabezon**	Not limited			
34	**PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL GEAR** *(not subject to RCAs)*				
35	South	**Effective April 1 - October 31:** Groundfish 500 lb/day, multiplied by the number of days of the trip, not to exceed 1,500 lb/trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits: lingcod 300 lb/ month (minimum 24 inch size limit); sablefish 2,000 lb/ month; canary, thornyheads and yelloweye rockfish are PROHIBITED. All other groundfish species taken are managed under the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits. Landings of these species count toward the per day and per trip groundfish limits and do not have species-specific limits. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.			
36	**RIDGEBACK PRAWN AND, SOUTH OF 38°57.50' N. LAT., CA HALIBUT AND SEA CUCUMBER NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL**				
37	**NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) for CA Halibut and Sea Cucumber:**				
38	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	75 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]	100 fm - 200 fm	100 fm - 150 fm	75 fm - 150 fm
39	38° - 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm	100 fm - 150 fm		
40	South of 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands	100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands		75 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands
41	**NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) for Ridgeback Prawn:**				
42	40°10' - 38° N. lat.	75 fm - modified 200 fm [7/]	100 fm - 200 fm	100 fm - 150 fm	75 fm - 150 fm
43	38° - 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm - 150 fm	100 fm - 150 fm		
44	South of 34°27' N. lat.	100 fm - 150 fm along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm around islands			
45		Groundfish 300 lb/trip. Trip limits in this table also apply and are counted toward the 300 lb groundfish per trip limit. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of the target species landed, except that the amount of spiny dogfish landed may exceed the amount of target species landed. Spiny dogfish are limited by the 300 lb/trip overall groundfish limit. The daily trip limits for sablefish coastwide and thornyheads south of Pt. Conception and the overall groundfish "per trip" limit may not be multiplied by the number of days of the trip. Vessels participating in the California halibut fishery south of 38°57'30" N. lat. are allowed to (1) land up to 100 lb/day of groundfish without the ratio requirement, provided that at least one California halibut is landed and (2) land up to 3,000 lb/month of flatfish, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs, sand sole, starry flounder, rock sole, curlfin sole, or California scorpionfish (California scorpionfish is also subject to the trip limits and closures in line 31).			

TABLE 5 (South) con't

1/ Yellowtail rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish and POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish.
2/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.302 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, sand sole, and starry flounder.
3/ The size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length.
4/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.302 and include sharks, skates, ratfish, morids, grenadiers, and kelp greenling. Pacific cod is included in the trip limits for "other fish."
5/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is a gear and/or sector specific closed area generally described by depth contours but specifically defined by lat/long coordinates set out at § 660.390.
6/ The "modified 200 fm" line is modified to exclude certain petrale sole areas from the RCA.
To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

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